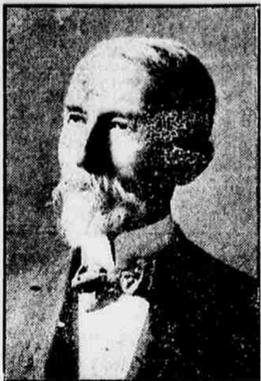


HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN TEN PAPERS.—PAPER I.

THE LOUISIANA REGION PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1700.

NARVAEZ, DE SOTO, JOLIET AND MARQUETTE, LA SALLE.

JAMES Q. HOWARD.



The author of these papers was educated at Ohio Wesleyan university and Marietta college, Ohio. Received second degree M. A. 1878. Was admitted to the bar at Columbus same year. In 1880 wrote a brief life of Abraham Lincoln, which was translated into German. Was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in September, 1901, United States consul at St. John, N. H., where he remained five years. Passed one year studying art and architecture in the chief cities of Europe. Bought a third interest in the Ohio State Journal on the return, and helped to build up that prosperous daily. Was chosen to write the life of the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1876, and later, wrote all the editorials in the New York Times on counting the electoral vote. Wrote editorially for four New York dailies and nine articles for four of the monthlies. Entered the apparatus department at New York in 1877 at \$2,200 per annum. Next year was advanced to \$2,600 and two years later to chief appraiser at \$3,000. Under three successive heads of charge of the apparatus of millions of dollars worth of books and serials. In 1871 delivered an address on art education which was warmly commended by Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, and others. His position in the United States consular service was a most honorable one. Is a member of the National Historical association, and one of the two founders of the Literary Society of Washington and the Ohio Society of New York. Length of service in library, nine years.

TO KNOW the history of the Louisiana Purchase, we must know the entire history of the territory purchased. Who discovered and explored this vast domain? Who settled and developed it? Who exercised sovereignty and established political governments over it? Are questions to be considered and answered. The first European commissioned to exercise any legitimate authority over any part of this territory was the ill-fated Spanish officer, Narvaez. Pantoja de Narvaez was forty-seven when Columbus discovered the West Indies. He was born where the great navigator died—at Valladolid. As second in command to Velasquez, who had conquered Cuba, he was sent to suppress the indomitable Cortez, who had conquered Mexico. Cortez gave his would-be successor a blind eye, and incorporated the invading army in his own. The partial blindness of this representative of royal authority seems to have characterized all Spaniards since, until the climax of total blindness was reached in 1890, by the profitless transfer to France of an empire larger than that of Charlemagne. For his early exploits in Cuba, the one-eyed hero, Narvaez, was made second governor of Florida, with authority extending definitely beyond the present state of Louisiana and indefinitely over all the forests, rivers, swamps and savages he could conquer. The Indians and alligators came off victorious, and Narvaez perished miserably at the mouth of the Mississippi in vessels that were not seaworthy.

DE SOTO.

Four men survived of four hundred, and thereby hangs a tale of war and glory. These survivors were the first white men to cross the Mississippi and the American continent. Cabeza de Vaca, one of the four, who reached Spain by way of New Mexico became the historian of his own wanderings. De Vaca's glowing oral account of the Rio del Oro and of wonderful regions and cities, the discovery of Hernando de Soto, who had gained wealth and distinction under the renowned Pizarro, in the conquest of Peru. Having



In Two Minutes

There will be another car. But the man can't wait. He chases the car and swings on, panting and hot, but satisfied. He says this gait up all day. He works that way, he lunches that way. He continues this until his stomach "breaks down" and nature compels him to "go slow." Business men who have impaired their digestion by hasty eating will find in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a cure for dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It does not give mere temporary relief, but it effects a radical cure. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood. "For six long years I suffered with my liver, kidneys, and with indigestion, which baffled the best doctors in our country," writes E. L. Russell, Esq., of Woodlee, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'card' of medicine from three doctors, I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have had like pains in the side, and blind spots, and though life was hardly worth living, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, as advised. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six bottles and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's Pellets and his medicines." Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

won the hand of his chieftain's daughter, De Soto sought and obtained the governorship of Cuba. He proposed to his sovereign, Charles V, to conquer Florida at his own expense. The restless, the ambitious, the adventurous and the untamed owners of vineyards and olive groves, sold all to follow the Peruvian hero. The nobility and aristocracy of Spain made a mad rush for gold and became the discoverers of the Mississippi. Having left his wife, the daughter of Pizarro, to govern Cuba, De Soto sailed away to his own destruction and that of five hundred of his followers, as if he were gaily manœuvring in a holiday naval parade. Chains for captives, and blood-hounds for fleeing aborigines, were parts of untold and imperfect equipment of the third Spanish expedition into the interior of Florida. Landing on the west coast, these high-born adventures turned towards Apalachee bay; thence westward to Pensacola bay. After wandering over what are now Georgia and Alabama, De Soto returned to the present site of Mobile, where he destroyed a large Indian town, slaughtering more than 2,000 of its inhabitants. Pursuing the foolish policy of treating all Indian tribes as enemies, the new governor was in an unending conflict with his new subjects. One he ordered burned alive for bluntly declaring that he knew of no country where gold abounded. Thenceforward compulsory guides, manacles, and information demanded. Then they were thrown to the bloodhounds for misleading the gold hunters. Receiving supplies from Cuba, the haughty De Soto, regardless of failure, marched northwestward to and across the Yazoo river. Next this river of death their winter quarters were burned, their food, shelter and clothing being wholly destroyed. It was while moving westward, clothed in skins and in mats made of rushes and wild ivy, that these Spanish Dons first beheld the majestic Mississippi. Powell's painting of this beggarly scene does great credit to that artist's wealth of invention. The point of discovery was near the thirty-fifth parallel, now known as the lowest Chickasaw bluff. In May, 1541, the exploring party crossed the River of the Holy Ghost, as the Spaniards first called it, and ascending the west bank and branching off northwest, reached the upper waters of the White river, about two hundred miles from the Great river. From the state line of Missouri, the extreme northern limit of De Soto's explorations, the party crossed the Arkansas to the salt waters of the Washita, and descending along that stream returned to the Mississippi at the junction of Red river. Broken down by malarial fevers and disheartened by his inability to penetrate the forests and marshes of the lower Mississippi, De Soto prepared for his departure to another and still stranger world. He called his chiefs around him at the last hour and selected Moscoso as his successor. He was first buried within the enclosure of the encampment, but later, his followers, fearing that ill consequences might flow from the knowledge of his mortality and death, his body was heavily weighed and sunk at midnight in the deep water channel of what seemed to be a great flowing sea. A fitting burial place truly for a relentless chieftain whose cruelties were revolting, who was as pitiless and as merciless as the devastating torrents of a river that destroys babes in their cradles and drags children from their mother's arms. De Soto died May 21, 1542, and Moscoso returned by the way of Texas and Mexico to Spain with less than one-third of the gay naval expedition that set out from Havana.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.

More than a century and a quarter had elapsed from the time when the half-starved Spaniards fled from the lower Mississippi to the year when the Frenchmen, Joliet and Marquette, appeared upon its upper waters. These experienced explorers, with a party of seven, starting from Mackinac in two birch canoes, ascended Fox river and connected by a narrow portage with the latter, the beauty of the shores of which having impressed them much, they entered the Father of Waters on the current of the Wisconsin, June 17, 1673. They descended the great river for a thousand miles. Exploring, they saw much to impress, by the frightful appearance of the monsters painted in red, blue and green colors, that disappeared certain high cliffs below the mouth of the Illinois. Pursuing the humane policy of kindness and frankness, the chief of the Illinois Indians received Joliet and Marquette in their native and naked dignity, smoking the calumet of peace, and declaring with liberal grace, that their presence "made the river more calm, the sky more serene and the earth more beautiful." They passed the lonely forest that covered the site of the busy and opulent city of St. Louis, and later saw on their left the stream to which the Troquois had given the name of the Ohio or Beautiful river. The whole of the name and parts of the river remained beautiful. Having successfully explored the Mississippi to the Arkansas, some 600 miles from its mouth, the discoverers accomplished a perilous but safe return, having been absent from civilization just four months.

Joliet, although the son of a Quebec wagon-maker, was an enterprising trader, a brave, keen-eyed explorer and an honorable man. Unfortunately for his fame and fortune he lost in the Lachine Rapids on his return, within sight of home, his papers containing the history of his discoveries, Indian relics, and the journals of his expedition. Pere Marquette was born in the picturesque cathedral town of Laon, in France, a Jesuit without guile, he was the spiritual guide and life of the expedition. As self-denying a soul as ever gave up his life for humanity and God, he passed to his eternal reward in May, 1675, observing all the rights of his church and murmuring the names of Jesus and Mary, while calmly expiring in the solitude of the wilderness. A year later the Ottawas, among whom the pious and loving missionary had long labored, tenderly bore his remains in a casket of birch bark from near the promontory of Sleeping Bear, where they rested, to the sacred church of Saint Ignace. As they approached the mission in their canoes, chanting their death songs, a vast multitude of Indians, traders and missionaries, thronged the shores, looking on the strange spectacle in mute and reverential awe. To this day, it is said,

that storm-tossed mariners on Lake Michigan, in the hour of darkest and most dreadful peril, invoke on their knees the prayerful intercession of the sainted Marquette. This Christian martyr has been honored by a noble statue in the American pantheon at our national capital, contributed by Wisconsin.

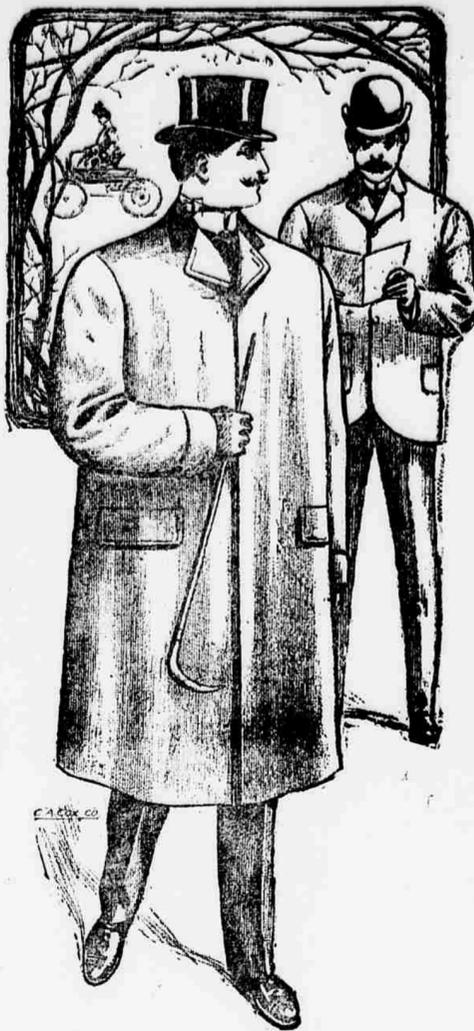
CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

The greatest of the early explorers cannot be followed through his northern lake and Canadian successes and failures; his quarrels with the Jesuits and his other distressing tribulations. It is enough to know that his merits won the confidence and unvarying support of Count Frontenac, the ablest of all the early French governors, and that the illustrious Colbert and the worldly-wise Louis XIV were the chief promoters of his far-reaching discoveries. Born of good family in Rouen, he came to Canada at twenty-three, with a splendid physique, an excellent education, high ideals and high ambition. Among the fruits of a first voyage was the exploration of Lake Ontario, the discovery of the Illinois river, and a visit to the Ohio river and to the present site of Chicago. From the second expedition resulted the first sight and first description of Niagara Falls by Father Hennepin, one of LaSalle's party; the building of the Griffin in 1678, on Niagara river; the exploration of the lakes as far as Detroit in this first of all lake-built vessels; the traversing of the upper lakes and penetration of the interior of the Illinois country, where Fort Green was built, and the intrepid explorer's final triumph over all obstacles and enemies in reaching the Mississippi by descending the river Illinois. LaSalle tells us that he was detained at the mouth of the Illinois for twenty days, by floating ice; that in February, 1682, he found himself moving down the mighty current of the river Colbert, as he named it, made more mighty by the muddy, mad-rushing Missouri; that the country between the latter river and the Ohio, he declares in simplest French, was beautiful; that game abounded near where we know De Soto crossed; that the savages were hostile between the mouth of the Arkansas and junction of Red river, and that early in April, the party forsook the way of a full river were before their eyes. On April 9, 1682, LaSalle and his then faithful followers, having passed out through the three channels of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, effected a joint landing, and there planting the holy cross, proclaimed the dignity of their religion and the sovereignty of their country, "in the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the grace of God, king of France and of Navarre." Shouts of "Long live the king!" and three volleys of musketry confirmed an acquisition or grant of stupendous, though unmeasured, magnitude to Louis XIV, the then most powerful monarch in the world. The successful explorer named the region, extending to Canada and to the great, tributary northwest, Louisiana, in honor of his new sovereign.

In 1681, the ever-friendly Frontenac having been recalled, and the large-minded Colbert having died, the indomitable LaSalle betook himself to the court of Versailles, where his significant services, his worth, weight and dignity of character secured a favorable response to his praiseworthy petition and lofty prayer. The minister of marine and colonies, Seignelay, the son of Colbert, agreed to fit out an expedition to proceed by sea to the mouth of the Mississippi, for no less grand a purpose than to lay the foundation of a great empire. The resolute LaSalle purposed to establish a fort and a colony, sixty leagues above the mouth of the great river, from which the French could control the settlement of a continent and eventually drive the Spaniards from Mexico. He was given four vessels to be commanded "while at sea" by Boutin, a captain of a navy, who was so consumed with conceit that the ceaseless recognition of his own importance appeared more essential to him than the success of the expedition. Through the incapacity or the desertion of Boutin, the colonists were landed at a point but one hundred and thirty leagues west of their destination. From this blunder followed no end of disasters. A landing place in the wilds of Texas was a wholly different thing from a settlement on the banks of a mighty continental river. The marines of the royal navy hastily returned to France, taking what was most useful to the colonists with him. The abandoned settlers were reduced to desperate straits. LaSalle and his colony, while suffering from malarial fevers, from lack of food and from all the perils and privations of the wilderness, resolved in March, 1682, as a last hope to seek succor from the remote outposts near the northern lakes. Some progress had been made in this dangerous direction, when a hunter's quarrel, resulting in the killing of Morenger, LaSalle's nephew, precipitated a conspiracy, which ended in the assassination of the intrepid leader of the expedition.

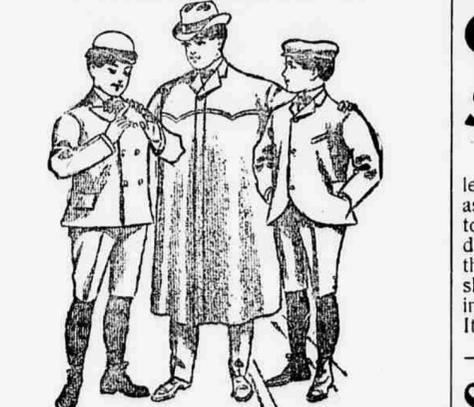
Here on the banks of the placid Trinity river, beyond the restraints of civilization, a wretch named Larchevêque, under the guns of Duhout and Liotot, two more despicable miscreants lying in wait in the reeds, the unsuspecting survivor of a thousand perils and storms; two shots rang out in the dead silence of the wilderness and the dauntless discoverer drops speechless at the call of death! What a scene for some immortal limner! The stern, flushed face of LaSalle, still illuminated with the spirit of a unique nobility; the faithful Friar, Anselme, standing appalled at the enormity of the crime perpetrated before his eyes, and the three miserable murderers exulting over and insulting the unconquered victim of their abhorrent treachery. If any statue is to be erected to any of the earlier discoverers of the broad domain embraced in the Louisiana Purchase, that honor is due to the fearless LaSalle. His was the first broad mind to grasp the grandeur of the great northwest and its mighty outlet to the sea; he it was that moved Frontenac, Colbert and Louis XIV to action; he lived a life of toil, peril, obloquy and privation to the extreme limit of human endurance; he suffered untold wrongs and injustice while living, and gave up his life to demonstrate the priceless value of America to his country and to mankind. Let us honor unhonored greatness.

—James Q. Howard.



Swell Clothes

Without question we believe we have done, and are still doing, more to enable Gentlemen to dress stylish and well at a moderate cost. The "Atterbury" System has, and is still convincing many intelligent men, and the appreciation of our effort is evidenced by the most remarkable increase of sales in our "Atterbury" Clothes Department. It's not altogether the style and tailoring that has brought us into favor with the best dressers. Correct fabrics and cloth patterns play a prominent part while the tailors who work by this "Atterbury" System are all skilled men and are paid expert wages; they take pride in their work and the result is everything is done well even to the sewing on of buttons. Have our salesmen show you through our beautiful "Atterbury" floor.



The Boys' Department

Is a very important part of this great outfitting store. The manufacturers have a standing order to advise us the moment any new style appears. Only last week some of the newest styles in Boys' and Children's Overcoats arrived, and remember, when buying Children's Clothing, as in everything else, "knowledge is power." Everyone cannot be a judge of cloth or an expert on tailoring. Some clothes are all right to look at but all wrong to wear. It's our knowledge of what's best for the boy that makes it safe buying here. Suits from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Overcoats from \$2.50 to \$7.

SAMTER BROS.

Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Susquehanna, Nov. 22.—At the home of the bride, No. 7 Jackson street, by the Rev. Charles W. Boat, pastor of Christ Episcopal church, Miss Eva E. Whitney and Mr. Charles Curtis, Jr., were united in marriage. The bride was the recipient of many and handsome tokens of regard. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis left today for Gibson, this county, where the bridegroom is engaged in business. The county commissioners have retaken possession of the apprehension of the late Eagen and Shaw, who were executed for the murder of Farmer A. J. Pepper. It is stated that William Merckus, of Birmingham, received \$400; chief of Police Thomas J. Mahon, of Susquehanna, \$400; and \$300 was divided among several people concerned in the capture of the men. Thomas H. Lanning, a first class Susquehanna mechanic, has been appointed general foreman of the Lehigh Valley's shops at Buffalo. Susquehanna will have a first-class entertainment course this season. Joseph Boyden, of this place, who has recently been employed at Dunmore, has been appointed inspector of the

NICHOLSON.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Nicholson, Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stephens returned to their home at Royal, Friday afternoon, after spending a few days with their son, H. S. Stephens. Miss Bessie Taylor spent Wednesday with Mrs. Louis Bedell, at Caryle. Mrs. C. L. Smith, of Scranton, is the guest of her friend, Mrs. A. W. Stark, of State street. Mrs. V. C. Decker is visiting friends at Scranton.

Gents' Shoes.



It's the honesty in leather qualities as well as the styles that's going to make our Men's and Boys' Shoes popular. We don't believe it's possible to make a better \$3.00 shoe than the one we are selling, and our \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes have received the highest praise from men who insist on comfort and style. See our corner window. It's a revelation in shoe making.

Swell Hat Styles



It's natural for most of the best dressers of this city to come to this store for the very latest in Hat Styles. The new shapes and blocks this season are varied; some are extreme, while others are very modest. But you can depend upon it whatever has been introduced by the best hat makers this season will be found here, and we don't ask you to pay for the name. It's the sterling quality and style we give at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

ST. LOUIS' BIG FAIR.

Principal Structures Spread Over One Hundred and Twenty-Six Acres.

Exact figures have been given out by Isaac L. Taylor, director of construction and maintenance of the St. Louis World's Fair, showing area and cost of the principal exhibit buildings. The total area of twelve buildings is 126.55 acres, and the total estimated cost \$4,750,000. The estimated cost is for the bare buildings and does not include sculptural or other decorations. There will be probably thirty other buildings ranging from one to several acres for special exhibits and other purposes, besides the state and foreign buildings. For example, the proposed Temple of Fraternity will cover an acre and a half, the administration building about the same amount and the power house probably two or three acres. The statement of Director Taylor in detail is as follows:

Table with columns: Building, Dimensions, Area in Acres, and Cost. Includes entries for Art Building, Two pavilions, Libelal Arts, Manufacture and Liberal Arts, Electricity, Mines and Metallurgy, Education, Social Economy, Government Building with Fisheries, Pavilion and Ordinance Pavilion, and Agricultural Building.